

KANSAS.

F. W. Boyd, Phillipsburg.
W. B. Ford, Oskaloosa.
John C. Girk, Halstead.
Owen McLean, West Mineral.
L. F. Niece, Natoma.
R. A. Watt, Edna.

KENTUCKY.

Mayme D. Cogar, Midway.
Sara W. Simms, Springfield.
Robert C. Stockton, Richmond.

LOUISIANA.

Pearl Collins, Eros.

MAINE.

Menander Dennett, Lewiston.
William R. Frost, Gardiner.
Alner C. Gilbert, Monson.
William G. Harmon, Old Orchard.
E. A. Prescott, Monmouth.

MISSISSIPPI.

Ruby Barnes, Summit.
W. P. Cassedy, Brookhaven.
Jonathan H. McCraw, Sardis.

MISSOURI.

J. P. Bauer, Washington.
Emmett A. Cherry, Adrian.

NEVADA.

Jessie E. Burnett, McGill.

NEW JERSEY.

J. B. R. Clark, Califon.
Peter A. Donovan, Bayonne.
John L. Opfermann, Highlands.

NEW YORK.

Charles S. Barney, Milford.
Charles H. Beeby, Central Square.
James S. Clark, Croton on Hudson.
George Coon, Stillwater.
John H. Coon, Stanley.
Edward Crawford, Pine Bush.
James V. Crawford, Morristown.
B. A. Curtiss, Camden.
Henry Dicks, Fort Terry.
Merle L. Harder, Ray Brook.
Edward J. Hughes, Schuylerville.
J. Mailler Hunt, Chappaqua.
William Jennings, Dolgeville.
Daniel H. Keating, Fort Edward.
George L. Krein, Dansville.
Joseph J. Maher, Staatsburg.
John J. Maloney, Aurora.
George M. Miller, Andes.
John G. More, Walton.
Joseph T. Norton, Allegany.
Peter J. O'Neill, Bay Shore.
Edward E. O'Rourke, Ellicottville.
John Puvogel, Hicksville.
Arthur Rappleye, Interlaken.
Frederick A. Ray, Herkimer.
Edward F. Ryan, Lyons Falls.
J. C. Rossman, Mohawk.
Arthur E. Russ, Phoenix.
John Scally, Westbury.
Charles H. Seeley, Sidney.
James J. Smith, Griffin Corners.
William H. Sullivan, New Brighton.
George C. Tranter, Port Richmond.
John H. Ten Eyck, Black River.
William Van Alstyne, Fultonville.
Gilson D. Wart, Sandy Creek.
Joseph A. Weisbeck, Alden.
A. F. G. Zurhorst, Oakfield.

NORTH CAROLINA.

E. J. Britt, Chadbourne.
W. G. Fussell, Rosehill.

NORTH DAKOTA.

J. G. Boatman, Milnor.
D. J. Clifford, Mohall.
Joseph Deschenes, Wathalla.
Louise A. Fowler, Sherwood.
George Franklin, Ambrose.
Anthony Hentges, Michigan.

Edith M. Holm, Ryder.
H. A. Holmes, Towner.
Jacob R. Houx, Rolette.
Guy A. Kopriva, Bowbells.
John Long, Page.
Frank McGraw, Cogswell.
Nelle W. Moelling, Ray.
S. V. Saunders, Ellendale.
Daniel F. Sweeney, Berthold.
W. T. Wakefield, Mott.

OHIO.

Charles A. Baker, Germantown.
L. C. Davison, Dalton.
James M. Fitzpatrick, Bethel.
Clarence A. Flanagan, Pleasant City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

John P. Durkin, Frackville.
Emory K. Eichelberger, Hanover.
Finley H. Failing, Shinglehouse.
Thomas W. Gilroy, Norwich.
Richard W. Iobst, Emaus.
John H. Kensinger, Martinsburg.
Thomas McGuire, Pleasantville.
Joseph Nelson, Fayette City.
William A. Shear, Coudersport.
James F. Singer, New Freedom.
Solomon H. Smith, Smithton.
Andrew Wahl, Evans City.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Herman H. Bradham, Manning.
Ida A. Calhoun, Clemson College.

TENNESSEE.

S. M. Barnett, Lexington.
Horace L. Browder, Sweetwater.
Irene M. Cheairs, Spring Hill.
Frank P. Singleton, Copperhill.

TEXAS.

Maggie Ellis, Rotan.
W. F. Flynt, Winters.
Robert Greenwood, Marfa.
E. B. Hopkins, Brazoria.
J. C. S. Morrow, Quanah.
L. B. Richards, Silverton.

VERMONT.

A. H. Gleason, St. Johnsbury.

VIRGINIA.

Channing M. Goode, College Park.
Eugene Monroe, Purcellville.
George L. Roberts, Exmore.
J. Henry Savage, Chincoteague Island.
Claude E. Wiley, Fairfax.

WASHINGTON.

Nellie B. Burke, Mansfield.
Howard W. Hare, Mabton.
Archie Manson, Cashmere.
Robert Montgomery, Puyallup.
A. J. Peters, Deer Park.
Jacob P. Pyles, Sumner.
Harlan E. Rupp, Bothell.
Martha E. Sprague, Ilwaco.
C. G. Thomas, Cle Elum.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 11, 1913.

The Senate met at 2 o'clock p. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, according to my recollection the remainder of the Journal simply relates to the passage of bills on the calendar under Rule VIII, and I think its reading can be dispensed with. I ask that the further reading of the Journal may be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the further reading of the Journal will be dispensed with, and the Journal will stand approved as read.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. THOMPSON presented petitions of Parsons Camp, No. 23, Sons of Veterans, of Parsons; of the Kansas Division, Sons of Veterans, of Independence; of members of the council of the

twenty-ninth annual convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Kansas; and of Circle No. 2, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Parsons, all in the State of Kansas, praying for the amendment of legislation increasing pensions of widows of soldiers of the Civil War, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 2365) for the restoration of Alonzo Burke, chief carpenter, United States Navy, retired, to the active list of the Navy as an additional number in his grade, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SMOOT, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (S. 539) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1133), reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 78) thereon.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina, from the Committee on Immigration, to which was referred the bill (S. 1349) admitting to citizenship and fully naturalizing George Edward Lerrigo, of the city of Topeka, in the State of Kansas, submitted an adverse report (No. 79) thereon, which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Finance I report back with amendments House bill 3321, being a bill to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, and with the recommendation that the bill do pass as amended. (S. Rept. 80.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Carolina reports from the Committee on Finance the following bill.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. SIMMONS. I ask unanimous consent that five days be allowed in which to file the report of the committee on the part of the majority and that five days thereafter be allowed the minority, or individual members of the minority, in which to file the views of the minority.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and it will be so ordered.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I ask that the following order be made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Carolina presents an order which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Ordered, That 5,000 additional copies of H. R. 3321, the tariff bill, as reported from the Committee on Finance, with an index of contents, be printed for the use of the Senate, 500 copies thereof to be printed on one side only for the special use of Senators.

Mr. SIMMONS. I desire to give notice, after conference with the minority members of the committee, in conjunction with the majority members, that on Wednesday next I will ask that House bill 3321 be made the unfinished business of the Senate, when I hope to submit some remarks upon it.

Mr. CUMMINS. We can not hear the Senator from North Carolina on this side. Will he kindly speak a little louder?

Mr. SIMMONS. If the Senator will permit me to repeat it, I have given notice that on Wednesday next I shall ask that House bill 3321, the tariff bill, be made the special order, and that the consideration of the bill shall be at once proceeded with.

Mr. CUMMINS. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President. Probably I will have to refer it to the Senator from North Carolina. He gives notice that he will ask that the bill be made a special order. What does that mean?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE and Mr. STONE. The unfinished business.

Mr. SIMMONS. I stated the unfinished business at first. I was a little unfortunate if I spoke of it the last time as the special order. My first statement was that I should ask that it be made the unfinished business.

Mr. CUMMINS. I have, and I shall have, no objection whatever to the tariff bill being the unfinished business. As I understand it, it can not become the unfinished business by agreement. It must become the unfinished business because it is taken up after the morning hour has expired and remains unfinished.

Mr. SIMMONS. I beg pardon of the Senator; I did not catch his last statement. I was interrupted.

Mr. CUMMINS. I simply want to get a clear idea of what the Senator from North Carolina proposes to do in the matter.

I do not expect to oppose anything he may ask with regard to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. SIMMONS. I mean to say, Mr. President, that on next Wednesday I shall move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill. That will make it the unfinished business. I did not state specifically the motion I would make. I simply said that I would ask that it be made the unfinished business. The formula for making the tariff bill the unfinished business will be, of course, a motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. CUMMINS. I understand it now, Mr. President, and I am much obliged to the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I desire the attention of the Senator from North Carolina for a minute. At the time the bill was referred to the committee I suggested that more copies of it be printed, and the chairman of the committee suggested that I defer that suggestion until the bill was reported. If I understood the order proposed by the Senator correctly, it is for the printing of 5,000 copies.

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Would not the Senator be willing to amend that by providing for a larger number? I have a great demand for copies of the bill. There is a great demand in my State for accurate information as to what the committee has recommended. I should like personally to have as many copies as I can get to send to my constituents.

Mr. SIMMONS. I will say to the Senator that there have already been printed 1,000 copies. The committee had no authority to authorize the printing of more than 1,000. It is necessary to get a special order for more copies. That with the present order will make 6,000. The committee seemed to think that that would be sufficient. More can be printed at any time when it becomes necessary to have additional copies.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Of course, I do not wish in any way to suggest anything that is disagreeable to the Senator, but the 1,000 copies which have been printed are, I assume, pretty nearly exhausted now. The order presented to-day calls for 5,000 copies, which will be about 50 copies to a Senator. I know that I have demands for many more than that number of copies. Would the Senator object to printing 10,000 copies now?

Mr. SIMMONS. I think one difficulty is the requirement that the cost shall not exceed \$500, and it would require a concurrent resolution if we go beyond 5,000 copies.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. This is an order which the Senator now proposes, I understand. It is an order to be adopted by the Senate?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. It would be competent for the Senate, I assume, to order 10,000 copies as well as 5,000.

Mr. SMOOT. It would be to the amount of \$500, but if it would cost more than \$500, then we must have a concurrent resolution. I doubt very much whether, under the \$500 limit, we could print the 10,000 copies asked for by the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. In view of that explanation, I will defer further remark upon it until we can see if we can not get up a concurrent resolution to accomplish the result.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, due to the fact that I must be absent for a short time after next Monday, I desire to give notice at this time that immediately after the close of the morning business on next Monday I shall submit some remarks on the agricultural schedule of the tariff bill.

Mr. SIMMONS. May I inquire whether the order for printing 5,000 copies was adopted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Not yet. The question is on agreeing to the order submitted by the Senator from North Carolina that 5,000 additional copies of the tariff bill as reported be printed.

The order was agreed to.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 2727) to create an additional land district in the State of Nevada; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 2728) to reimburse W. B. Graham, late postmaster at Ely, Nev., for money expended for clerical assistance; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. HOLLIS:

A bill (S. 2729) granting an increase of pension to Gilman H. Dimond; and

A bill (S. 2730) granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Eaton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WORKS:

A bill (S. 2731) for the relief of William E. Dougherty;

A bill (S. 2732) for the relief of the estate of William C. Hemphill and others;

A bill (S. 2733) for the relief of John W. Whitten; and

A bill (S. 2734) for the relief of the estate of Richard H. Pond, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MARTIN of Virginia:

A bill (S. 2735) granting a pension to Cremora J. Huffman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 2736) granting an increase of pension to James L. Donham (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2737) granting an increase of pension to William Jackson (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2738) granting an increase of pension to Julius C. Ward (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BORAH:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 57) directing the Secretary of the Interior to amend certain patents issued to homestead entrymen upon lands formerly covered by the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation and other lands in what is known as the St. Maries and St. Joe country, in the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Public Lands.

EXTERMINATION OF PREDATORY ANIMALS.

Mr. SHEPPARD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 131), which was read and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to make an investigation and report a plan for the extermination of predatory animals infesting ranches and farms in certain parts of Texas, with an estimate of cost.

Sec. 2. That said plans shall be so devised as to supplement and strengthen the efforts now being made by the State of Texas in this direction, to the end that these animal pests may be entirely destroyed.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I desire to request that the decision of the district court of Oregon forfeiting the grant of the Oregon & California Railroad Co. for noncompliance with the terms of the grant be printed as a public document. I do not like to ask that this be done without reference to the committee, and in order that it may examine the matter I will ask that the motion be referred to the Committee on Printing.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. In reference to it and in order that Senators may know why I make the request, I will state that I have called the attention of the Senate a number of times to the attempt to sell these lands to so-called innocent purchasers, and the public generally are interested in knowing what lands are involved in the decision.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a public document a comparison of the tariff rates of duty as they were reported in Senate Document No. 45, and that there be included in it the changes which have been made in the bill as reported to the Senate. (S. Doc. No. 127.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SMOOT. I also have prepared a comparison of the rates of duty between the Wilson bill and the tariff bill as now reported to the Senate. The information has been desired a great many times, and I ask that it be printed as a public document for the use of the Senate. (S. Doc. No. 128.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, four years ago, during the consideration of the tariff bill, we had a book giving certain statistical information in that form. Are we to have a similar book prepared by the committee at this time for our benefit as we proceed with the consideration of the tariff bill paragraph by paragraph?

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, we have prepared a similar book, and it has been printed. It was printed, however, before the amendments to the bill were made by the Senate committee, and experts are now at work revising it so as to bring the publication up to date. As soon as the work is finished the committee will have printed in parallel columns the present law and the House bill as amended. There will be printed the same data to which the Senator refers as having been embraced in the comparative statement that we used in the consideration of the tariff bill of 1900, together with certain additional matters which

we wish the book to contain for the information of Senators. That, I think, will be prepared and ready to be printed in the course of a few days.

REAR ADMIRAL ROBERT E. PEARY, UNITED STATES NAVY (S. DOC. NO. 126).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, concerning a decoration of grand officer of the Legion of Honor conferred upon Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, United States Navy, retired, by the President of the French Republic.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State, these papers are submitted to Congress with a view to its decision whether the Secretary of State may be authorized to deliver the decoration to Admiral Peary.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 11, 1913.

REPORT OF JUVENILE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (S. DOC. NO. 125).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the seventh annual report of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1913.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 11, 1913.

THE CALENDAR.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business is closed. The calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Senate resolution 19, reported by Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, on April 28, 1913, to authorize the allowance of an additional clerk to Senators having less than three was announced as first in order.

Mr. KERN. I ask that that resolution go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Being objected to, the resolution goes over.

Senate resolution 65, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to report to the Senate certain information relative to employees in the Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. BURTON. I ask that that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being objection, the resolution goes over.

PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

The bill (S. 832) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "name of," to strike out the initial "J" and to insert the name "James," so as to make the clause read:

The name of James N. Culton, late of Company D, Third Regiment, and first lieutenant Company D, Seventh Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The bill (S. 833) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors was announced as next in order.

Mr. THOMAS. I ask to have that bill go over.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I wish to explain the object of the bill to the Senator from Colorado. These three pension bills were passed by the Senate, and also by the other House, at the last session of Congress, but failed to get to the President in time for him to sign them. They are the same bills which have already passed both Houses.

Mr. THOMAS. Under that statement, I withdraw my objection, Mr. President.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Pensions was, on page 14, after line 17, to strike out:

The name of John McCarthy, late of U. S. S. Ohio and Cambridge, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 8, to insert:

The name of Demmie Inman, widow of Nelson Inman, late of Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 12, to insert:

The name of Gertrude Brown, widow of Robert B. Brown, late second Lieutenant Company E, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 16, to insert:

The name of Charles Crismon, late of Capt. Smith's company, Utah Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 20, to insert:

The name of Emily J. Walton, widow of Armstrong Walton, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and read the third time.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I inquire what is the number of that bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senate bill S33, Calendar No. 34.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I do not see the chairman of the committee here, but I should like to ask whoever is in charge of the bill where is the report of the committee?

Mr. SMOOT. There is a report on the bill, and I will say to the Senator, inasmuch as he has come into the Senate since I made the statement previously, that the three pension bills appearing on the calendar reported by the Committee on Pensions were reported by that committee at the last session of Congress and were passed by the Senate and also by the House of Representatives with some five or six amendments. The chairman of the Committee on Pensions of the Senate at this session drew the bills according to the form in which they were passed by the House and were amended in the Senate, and the amendments which have been reported include those which were agreed to by the Senate at the last session of Congress. There are no items in the bill other than those that have been considered and passed upon by this body.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, of course the fact that the bills have been passed before may add some merit to them, but it is a most unusual proceeding for a bill of this length, containing something like 150 names upon it, not to have a line of report accompanying it.

Mr. SMOOT. I am positive that there is a report on the bill, and I will give its number. The report on this particular bill is No. 48; the report on the bill just passed is No. 47; and the report on the third bill is No. 49.

Mr. BRYAN. Has the Senator a copy of the report?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary says there is a report filed of 59 pages.

Mr. SMOOT. I will hand the Senator a copy of the report.

Mr. BRYAN. Very well. Of course, Mr. President, it is too late to discuss the matter, as the bill has practically passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill was passed.

The bill (S. 834) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors was announced as next in order.

Mr. BRYAN. I ask that the bill go over until the report is submitted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being objection, the bill will go over.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course, I should not like to have it appear that the committee has not made a report on this bill. The report on this bill is No. 49 and is here, if the Senator desires a copy of it.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, of course I should like to see a copy of the report. Copies are supposed to be placed on the desks of Senators. I asked the chairman of the committee the

other day where the report was, but he did not know, and I supposed none had been printed. I have had no opportunity to go through this bill, and I want that opportunity; so I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. SMOOT. On that statement of the Senator I will not object to the bill going over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

EDWARD L. KEYES.

The resolution (S. Res. 100) directing the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate to accord a hearing to Edward L. Keyes was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, yesterday when this resolution was called for consideration the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK] stated that he desired to secure certain information from the Senator making the report. For that reason I ask that the resolution go over to-day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

The resolution (S. Res. 97) authorizing the Committee on Commerce or any subcommittee thereof to hold hearings, etc., was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, I ask that the resolution be laid over. It relates to affairs pending before the Committee on Commerce. I am not prepared to take it up to-day. I will ask the Senator in charge of it that it may be laid over until some other day.

Mr. SHAFROTH. That is satisfactory to me.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over.

WASHINGTON-OREGON CORPORATION.

The bill (S. 821) authorizing the Secretary of War to relieve the Washington-Oregon Corporation, as far as he may deem advisable in the public interests, from certain conditions in an act entitled "An act granting to the Washington-Oregon Corporation a right for an electric railroad, and for telephone, telegraph, and electric transmission lines across the Vancouver Military Reservation, in the State of Washington," approved August 9, 1912, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, yesterday my colleague [Mr. POINDEXTER] asked that this bill might go over. I have conferred with him about it, but I do not yet know whether or not he is satisfied with the measure. Therefore I shall have to ask that it go over for the present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

NATIONAL CONSERVATION EXPOSITION.

The bill (S. 2065) to provide for participation by the Government of the United States in the National Conservation Exposition, to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., in the fall of 1913, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, yesterday the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA] asked that this bill go over. He is not now in the Chamber. As the provisions of the bill affect his State, I ask that it go over to-day also.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women was announced as next in order.

Mr. BRYAN. Let the joint resolution go over, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will go over.

RAILROADS IN ALASKA.

The bill (S. 48) to authorize the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BURTON. I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will go over.

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING BUREAU.

The bill (S. 1240) to establish the legislative reference bureau of the Library of Congress was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill has been once read to the Senate. The Secretary will read the amendment reported by the Committee on the Library.

The SECRETARY. The committee proposes the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That there is hereby created a bureau to be known as the 'legislative drafting bureau,'

"SEC. 2. That the said bureau shall be under the direction of an officer, to be known as the 'chief draftsman,' to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, without reference to party affiliations, and solely on the ground of fitness to perform the duties of the office. He shall receive

a salary of \$7,500 per annum, and shall hold office for the term of 10 years unless sooner removed by the President upon the recommendation of the Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress, acting jointly.

"Sec. 3. That there shall be in said bureau such assistants as Congress may from time to time provide. They shall be appointed by the chief draftsman solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties.

"Sec. 4. That public bills, or amendments to public bills, shall be drafted or revised by the said bureau on request of the President, any committee of either House of Congress, or of 8 Members of the Senate or of 25 Members of the House of Representatives. The Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress acting jointly may, from time to time, prescribe rules and regulations for the conduct of the said bureau, including provision for drafting and revision upon such other requests as may be deemed advisable.

"Sec. 5. That the chief draftsman shall submit annually to the Secretary of the Treasury estimates of the appropriations necessary for the maintenance of the said bureau, and shall make to Congress at the beginning of each regular session a report as to the affairs of the said bureau for the preceding fiscal year, which shall include a detailed statement of appropriations and expenditures.

"Sec. 6. That the Librarian of Congress is authorized and directed to establish in the Library of Congress a division to be known as the 'legislative reference division' of the Library of Congress, and to employ competent persons therein to gather, classify, and make available in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and Members thereof and to the legislative drafting bureau, and to provide in his annual estimates for the compensation of such persons, for the acquisition of material required for their work, and for other expenses incidental thereto."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] desires to propose some amendments to the bill. Because of his absence I feel constrained, much against my own will, to ask that the matter go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

Mr. BRISTOW. Before the bill is laid aside I should like to make an inquiry, Mr. President. From the reading of the amendment I got the impression that upon the request of the President or a committee of Congress the proposed bureau might redraft a bill. Does that mean that if a Senator should introduce a bill and a committee should report it the bill could be sent to this officer and he could change it?

Mr. OWEN. Oh, no.

Mr. BRISTOW. I got that impression from the reading of the amendment. I thought that would be rather an extraordinary thing.

Mr. OWEN. Oh, no; he will act only in an advisory capacity. It is of the highest importance to both the Senate and the House that we should have a legislative reference bureau here, such as has been found so essential and necessary in other parliamentary bodies. As the matter is going over, however, perhaps it is unnecessary to go further into the subject.

Mr. ROOT. Mr. President, I should like to say a word with reference to what has been said by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW]. I understand this is substantially the same bill that was reported at the last session of Congress.

Mr. OWEN. It is.

Mr. ROOT. I think no change whatever has been made in the bill. It was very fully considered and discussed, after hearings.

The fundamental idea of the bill is to give the benefit of a trained, experienced student in the preparation of bills; not to take a bill after it has been passed upon, but to perform the function which is now performed to great advantage by the officers who are called counsel in the British House of Commons. The idea is to have a more or less permanent officer who is familiar with existing legislation and with the decisions of the courts, who can take a measure that has been drafted with the slender opportunity for examination and research which we have here and see how it fits into the existing laws of the country and what its effect will be under the existing decisions of the courts and suggest better, clearer, more unambiguous, and more effective forms of expression.

This officer would be available for the committees of Congress. We frequently find a committee taking a measure with which it agrees in principle, but which is unsatisfactory in form, and trying to thrash it into shape under great difficulties and without very much satisfaction. Under this bill the committee would be able to send such a measure to this officer to be put into shape in accordance with the instructions of the committee. If any Member of the Senate or of the House wishes to have a bill drafted to accomplish a particular purpose, and no committee is willing to send it to this officer, by having a request made by a specified number of Senators or Members of the House he can secure the rendering of this service.

I think, sir, that this is one of the most important and will be found to be one of the most beneficial steps in advance in the reform of American methods of legislation. A very large part of the litigation and the miscarriages of intention on the part

of the lawmakers of the country and the failure of our people to get by legislation the relief which they wish to have and which their representatives in Congress wish to give them comes from the fact that laws are carelessly drawn; that laws are drawn without a sufficient study or a sufficient understanding of what is going to be the resultant of putting them into the same system with existing laws under existing decisions.

We need trained and intelligent assistance in the drafting of laws. I am sure, sir, that the same experience which in a number of our States, notably in Wisconsin and a number of other States, has worked out to a satisfactory conclusion along this line will be duplicated in our national legislation. I feel very strongly that this is a practical measure of reform in legislation.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I can see that such an officer would be very useful, but this is the language that attracted my attention:

Sec. 4. That public bills or amendments to public bills shall be drafted or revised by the said bureau on request of the President, any committee of either House of Congress—

And so forth.

The section uses the expression "public bills." I thought a public bill was a bill that might be reported here from a committee. Would the President have a right, under this language, to ask this officer to revise such a bill?

Mr. ROOT. Certainly not. If the President wants to recommend a measure to Congress, he will have a right to call upon this officer to make a draft in accordance with his recommendation. A committee which agrees with the principle of a bill that is proposed will have a right to call upon him to make a draft to give effect to that principle. Nobody has to do anything with it after it is done, and nothing can be done with a bill that is introduced by anyone unless it is upon his own request.

Mr. BRISTOW. Of course, if that is the purpose of the bill I can see that it would be very useful; but I got the impression that "a bill" might be any bill pending.

Mr. ROOT. No. The work that is done has no legal or binding effect whatever. It is merely an assistance of which the committees and other public officers may avail themselves.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, this matter is going over; but with all due deference and the profoundest respect for the author of this bill, and for the distinguished Senator from New York who has so highly commended it, I wish to say that I think it is the most astonishing piece of legislation I have ever heard proposed in this body. If the time has come, or is likely, to come, when Senators are going to need a schoolmaster to teach them how to draft a bill, I think it is about time that the Senators who are in such need should retire to their homes, resume their seats on their school benches, and let somebody else come here who is capable of doing such work.

I may overestimate myself, but I am very free and very frank to say that I do not myself need any such assistance. Not only, do I not need any such assistance, but I should not be willing to subject myself to any such supervision, to use the mildest term. The idea, that Members of the Congress of the United States, chosen men, who are presumed, at least, whether that presumption is realized or not, to be educated men, men skilled in public affairs, men with knowledge of the existing laws and of conditions of affairs calling for the enactment of new laws, need somebody to supervise them and to put in shape measures which they favor and which they profess to advocate! Why, Mr. President, I can scarcely find words to express my astonishment that such a thing should be proposed in this body.

Now, Mr. President, it may be that such a method of procedure is found convenient in the British House of Commons, but the Senators who cite the British House of Commons in this particular, as in a good many others at other times, fail to recognize the essential and fundamental differences between the House of Commons and either branch of our Congress. The House of Commons is a body from which, in the main, is taken the ministry. There are some few from the House of Lords, but they are generally more ornamental and formal than they are active and efficient members of the ministry. With a few exceptions, they have had some local ones, prominent members from the House of Lords, some premiers; but as a general rule the ministry in England is taken from the House of Commons, and that ministry is but a committee of the House of Commons, so far as it is composed of the members of the House of Commons. It is the executive branch practically, though not nominally, of the British Government; and such being the case, being absolutely responsible to the House of Commons, and without the support of the House of Commons not being able to exist or to continue in power, it is perfectly natural that the great body of the House of Commons takes little or no active part in the framing of legislation. It is done largely by the ministry, and it is a very convenient matter for it, I presume, to have,

as I understand from the learned Senator from New York, such an agency as it is now proposed to provide us with. The bills are introduced, in a large measure, if I understand correctly, by those who thus represent the House of Commons; and it is for that reason that those matters are known as Government measures, because the Government there is represented by the ministry itself, being a part, in the main and almost exclusively, of the House of Commons. Bills are introduced by them and those who are the supporters of the Government line up behind them. While I do not profess to speak accurately in regard to the matter, I think it is true that few bills of any consequence are introduced in the House of Commons on the majority side except by those who represent the Government in the ministry or by those acting with the approval of the ministry.

That is not the case here, Mr. President. Every Senator here is the equal of every other Senator, and every Senator here is in a position to propose legislation. Every Senator here is in a position to attempt to mold legislation, and no one here, whether he be on the majority side or on the minority side, is clothed with the power to suggest legislation and to frame legislation with the expectation and understanding that it is to be recognized as a measure to be supported in whole by those who favor the dominant party in the legislative body.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. May I interrupt the Senator?

Mr. BACON. So it is altogether a different matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. BACON. I do.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I should like to ask the Senator if he does not think it probable that if we had such an officer as this a number of the treaties that have been prepared and reported to the Senate might have been understood by at least the members of the Foreign Relations Committee, all of whom differed as to the meaning of the language used?

Mr. BACON. I will refer the Senator from Oregon to the Senator from New York [Mr. ROOR] to answer that question, as he has framed more treaties than any other Secretary of State in half a century, and I may also say that I think among the best that have been framed either before or since that time.

Mr. President, let us go further. Language used by men is necessarily an imperfect vehicle. Necessarily there is frequently ambiguity. Necessarily the opinions of men will differ on the construction of language.

I will say to the Senator from Oregon that I think a careful examination of the treaties which have been made by the Government of the United States, and notably the later ones, which I presume the Senator from Oregon has in view, have been framed with very great care and with a most excellent choice of language, and with as much skill in the avoidance of ambiguity as any other compositions that I know of.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. May I interrupt the Senator?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. And not only in the matter of treaties, but if I recall correctly there have been words used in the Sherman antitrust law and other important—

Mr. BACON. Undoubtedly.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. And in other important pieces of legislation which not only the Senate generally did not understand when the bill was enacted into law but which the Supreme Court itself did not understand. So I say, if the Senator will pardon me a moment, if such an officer as this were provided by law to go over and study the use of words and to report to the Senators or Members having bills in charge very much of this misunderstanding might be done away with in the future.

Mr. BACON. I think the Senator will wake up and find himself entirely mistaken in that anticipation. The contrary has been true from the beginning of the world. We have a book we call the inspired book; if that belief is correct, it should have the most accurate and best choice of language. Yet I should like to know where in all the range of spoken or written language the Senator would find any book which has given more controversy as to what it meant, in some particulars at least, than the Bible. That has been true of all propositions. It is true of all statutes which have been enacted into law particularly, and vast libraries full of the decisions of courts construing statutes about which men have differed are the best testimony to the truth of what I now say.

Even the members of the courts themselves differ as to what language means in a particular case. As suggested to me by my friend from Arizona [Mr. SMITH], the greatest of lawyers have with the utmost care drawn wills about the construction of which there has been vast litigation, great consideration by courts, and frequently an absolute overturning of what was the

purpose of the lawyer in drawing the will, and I presume there is no lawyer who might not have a similar experience.

But, Mr. President, who could hope that this schoolmaster, whom we propose to provide an office for at the rate of \$7,500 a year, could possibly—

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President—

Mr. BACON. If the Senator will pardon me a moment, who could possibly suppose that he should rise to such a height of perfection in the use of human language that he could bring here compositions about the construction of which there would be no difficulty and no doubt.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. OWEN. I hope to be permitted to suggest to the Senator from Georgia that, if he had read the bill more carefully, perhaps he would not have spoken of this drafting bureau as exercising a supervision over the Senate and being a schoolmaster over the Senate. It is only to be used by those who are not entirely confident of their ability to draft a complicated act in such a way as to comport with every statute that is on the statute book and with every decision that has been reported with regard to it. There are some of us in this body who are not so absolutely sure of themselves in drafting important measures. I took part in reporting this bill, and I want to call the Senator's attention to the fact that he obviously misunderstands the scope and purpose of it.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, of course I do not assume to myself all the knowledge the Senator from Oklahoma suggests this proposed congressional schoolmaster is to have. I do not think within the range between the two oceans he is going to find a man who knows all the laws which have been passed and all the decisions which have been made and who will be prepared when a bill is submitted to him to say whether or not it will in any manner trench upon any other act which has been passed or is consistent with any provision of a statute passed, or whether it is consistent with every decision of the courts which has been made. Those are things which we develop in our discussions here. In our discussions we find out when a bill has been introduced whether it is a proper bill. The test by which a bill is to be judged is whether or not it conflicts with the law already on the statute books and whether, if it does thus conflict, it is one which should prevail and the existing law be set aside. It is in the debates of this body, in the suggestions of ninety-odd Senators, each bringing his modicum of knowledge to the general fund, and by a comparison and examination that we ascertain whether legislation is proper to be enacted or not.

But, this, Mr. President, seems to have a very wide scope in view. This proposed prodigy is not only to be a schoolmaster who is to put bills in proper shape when Senators are themselves not capable of writing good English, but he is to be a wise man, who is not only to exercise that remarkable function, but the greater function of relieving Senators of the necessity of study, of relieving Senators of the necessity of comparing each his view with the views of the ninety-odd Senators and saying, "You can not pass this bill; that would not be according to law. You have not considered such and such a statute; you have not examined such and such a decision. I know it all. You need not examine it. What I tell you you can rely on and act upon." It is now to be done by this remarkable man whom I have denominated as a schoolmaster, but who will be very much greater than a schoolmaster. He would be an all-wise man. He would be the most learned man who was ever seen in this or in any country. If such a man could be found and if, in addition to his great wisdom, his great learning, you could engraft upon him absolute sincerity of purpose and patriotism, he would be a man who should be installed as the lawmaker of this country, and let the gentlemen who are so deficient in the ordinary rudiments of the English language and who are so ignorant of law, that which exists and is found in the statute books and as well in the decisions of the courts, go home, and let this schoolmaster and this all-wise man perform our functions for us.

Now, Mr. President, there is another thing that I want to call the attention of the Senate to. I confess I have not read the bill carefully. If I had seen it before and had had time to reflect upon it, it would perhaps not have astonished me so greatly. I confess that it has absolutely "knocked me off my pins" that there should be such a suggestion in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. LEWIS. Does the Senator say it "knocked him off his pins"?

Mr. BACON. The Senator from Illinois once lived in Georgia, and he knows what that means. It is a slang expression and possibly I ought not to have used it in this connection. But, Mr. President, aside from this consideration, I may be wrong about it, but it is absolutely irreconcilable, from my point of view, of what our duty is here and what our function is here.

Aside from that, I think the bill is absolutely out of order. It has been introduced here in contravention of the rules of the Senate. If not a technical violation of the rules, it is a violation of the spirit of our rules. Is not this a change, a most radical change, in the rules of the Senate? It is the most far-reaching rule that I have known proposed in the Senate. Was there any notice ever given of any such proposed change of the rules? Was it introduced as a change of the rules? Has it ever been to the Committee on Rules?

Let us see whether it is a change of the rules or not. Under the rules as they now exist any Senator has a right to draft and introduce a bill. Certainly it was a very gross oversight in those who first framed the existing rules to suppose that Senators would be competent for such business.

Mr. OWEN. May I interrupt the Senator?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. OWEN. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that the proposed measure does not prevent a Senator from drawing a bill.

Mr. BACON. I was going to call attention to what I meant by it. I may be wrong about it.

Mr. OWEN. I think, obviously, the Senator has not read the bill.

Mr. BACON. I confess I have not read it all through. I have not read it clear through, but I have read enough to satisfy myself about it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the Senator will pardon me—

Mr. BACON. I was about to state—

Mr. WILLIAMS. The bill provides:

That public bills, or amendments to public bills, shall be drafted or revised by the said bureau on request of the President.

Mr. BACON. Of course. That is what I was going to call attention to. I presume when it says "President," it means the President of the United States. There is a capital "P" here. And we are going to have the remarkable revolution in this country that when a public bill is to be introduced, the President of the United States is to notify this schoolmaster and this all-wise man to draft a bill and bring it in here. I do not see how, under the language which was read by the Senator from Mississippi, any one of the Senators—

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President—

Mr. BACON. Pardon me just a moment. I do not see how any one of the Senators, whom our constituents have made such a great mistake about as to suppose for an instant that they knew how to draft a bill or knew anything about the conditions of this country which would justify legislation—

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the Senator will pardon me.

Mr. BACON. Yes; I will yield, though I had not finished my sentence.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The bill provides—

That public bills, or amendments to public bills, shall be drafted or revised by the said bureau on request of the President, any committee of either House of Congress, or of 8 Members of the Senate, or of 25 Members of the House of Representatives.

One good thing about it is that it takes 25 of them to 8 of us.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I am raising the question whether or not this is a change of the rules. Is it not mandatory? What are public bills? You may say that a bill for a pension to John Jones is not a public bill, or a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over a river might not be called a public bill. I am not sure about it, especially the latter one, because that concerns the public pretty largely, and affects the question of interstate commerce and all that. But there are private bills.

What are public bills? Of late most of the legislation is enacted under bills introduced which would be classed as public bills. I think the bills that would not be classed as public bills are comparatively few. Yet we come into this Chamber, and I presume if the Senator from New York rose in his place to introduce a bill it would be in order for the Vice President or possibly some Senator to say to the Senator from New York, "Has the Senator from New York submitted that bill to this schoolmaster, to this all-wise man? Was it drafted by him or was it drafted by the Senator from New York?" And if it should be found that the Senator from New York had had the temerity, the self-assertion, the self-confidence to presume to draft a bill and introduce it he would be declared out of order because that schoolmaster had not drafted it or revised it and approved it. That would be about the size of it.

Now, Mr. President, I continue where the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] very properly interrupted me. I do not know that I ought to discuss it now, but certainly I will at the proper time if it ever comes up again, but as the matter has been brought to the attention of the Senate I think it ought to be properly characterized now. Is this or is it not a bill changing the rules of the Senate? Could there be a bill which would more effectively and radically change the rules of the Senate than this bill?

Nobody can question the fact, as I was proceeding to say, that under the present rules each Senator has the right to draft a bill and introduce it in the Senate, and nobody has now the right to ask him whether it was drafted by this remarkable wise man whom you propose to find, and who can not be found. We may find some one who will approach him, but certainly not one who will fill all his great perfections.

Does this bill prohibit a Senator from introducing a bill in the Senate? Will this bill, if enacted into law, change the rule in that regard? There is no doubt about the fact that every Senator now has the right to frame and introduce a bill without reference to this wise man. Will he have that right when the section of the bill read by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] becomes law?

That public bills, or amendments to public bills—

Why, Mr. President, a Senator could not even get up here and say, "I propose at the proper time to offer an amendment" unless he would be subject to the inquiry from the Chair or from a Senator, "Has that amendment been submitted to this congressional schoolmaster? Has he drafted and approved it?" The language is:

That public bills, or amendments to public bills, shall be drafted—

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. BACON. I do.

Mr. POMERENE. Assuming, without admitting, that the criticisms of the Senator from Georgia are correct, is he not now demonstrating the necessity of some schoolmaster in the drafting of bills?

Mr. BACON. Well, Mr. President, if I were presenting a bill which was imperfect I should say that it was a demonstration; but I am not presenting it. Does the Senator refer to this bill?

Mr. POMERENE. I understood that the Senator from Georgia was criticizing this particular bill.

Mr. BACON. I am.

Mr. POMERENE. And if so, I suggested that he was making a very strong argument in favor of the necessity of some schoolmaster in the drafting of bills.

Mr. BACON. By no means. I think the bill, so far as its composition is concerned, is very properly drafted. I am not criticizing the grammar, or the English, or the composition, or the rhetoric of the bill in any way, but I am talking about what the bill seeks to accomplish. If the language means what it purports to mean, the bill seeks to accomplish the end that a public bill, anything which shall be denominated as a public bill, or anything which shall be considered as an amendment to that which shall be taken as a public bill, shall be drafted by this all-wise man—this \$7,500 man.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. BACON. I do.

Mr. WORKS. I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia at what particular stage of the proceedings the President of the United States might ask for a revision of a bill or of an amendment offered in the Senate?

Mr. BACON. I do not know. I suppose, though—

Mr. WORKS. I understood the Senator to say that the language of this bill was perfectly clear.

Mr. BACON. Well, no; I did not say that. I spoke of the composition of the bill. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] asked me whether I was not demonstrating the fact, by my criticism of this bill, that we ought to have a schoolmaster to draft the bill. I was replying to that when I said that I was not criticizing the rhetoric of the bill.

Mr. WORKS. It strikes me, Mr. President, that section 4 of the bill is exceedingly ambiguous in its terms. I think the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BURROW] has suggested what might be the proper construction of it, and yet the Senator from New York [Mr. ROOT], who is certainly as competent as any of us to construe the meaning of language, takes an exactly opposite view of its meaning.

Mr. BACON. It demonstrates, Mr. President, the fact to which I have already alluded, that it is an extremely difficult

thing for anyone to draft a bill or to write a sentence which, by reason of the imperfection of human language, will not be susceptible to more than one construction.

I am not, however, going to detain the Senate, but I do want to make this point distinctly—for it is a good point, and possibly Senators may feel the necessity, if they wish to pursue this matter, to begin over again—I say this bill proposes a change in the rules. It contains a positive requirement that every public bill and every amendment to a public bill, to go no further—I am speaking of the provision which refers to the President and the committees of the two Houses—that every public bill and every amendment to a public bill shall be drafted by this all-wise man. That is an utter contravention and overthrow of the present rule of the Senate. The rule of the Senate is that whenever an amendment of the rules is proposed notice in writing shall be given at least one day in advance of the purpose to amend the rules, and that thereafter the amendment shall be introduced. Of course it can then be properly acted upon.

Mr. President, it is true that it is proposed to do this by an act of Congress; but, nevertheless, it would be a change of the rules. We do not have the rules of the Senate controlled by acts of Congress, and I understand that the province of the Senate is to frame its own rules, and it is the rule of the Senate to require certain notice to be given of a proposal to amend the rules or to make new rules. This can not be evaded by the passage of a bill.

But, Mr. President, of course this matter, if it ever comes up for discussion, is one which will not be limited to the very superficial examination which I have given to this bill. I think it is utterly indefensible, it is astonishing that it should be proposed, and I never expect to see the day when the bill will be enacted into law.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I have been very much amazed at the criticisms made by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON]. The misinterpretation of the bill by the Senator from Georgia is the more surprising because this matter has been before Congress not only during this session of Congress but in the previous Congress. I hold in my hand the report on the bill to create a legislative drafting bureau and reference division, made to the Senate last year, Calendar No. 1051, Report No. 1271, and I shall ask to place in the RECORD the first two pages of that report, which explain very fully the object of this proposed legislation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, permission to do so will be granted.

The matter referred to is as follows:

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING BUREAU AND REFERENCE DIVISION.

Mr. ROOT, from the Committee on the Library, submitted the following report, to accompany S. 8337:

The Committee on the Library, to which was referred the bill (S. 8337) to create a legislative drafting bureau and to establish a legislative reference division of the Library of Congress, has considered the same and has given hearings thereon, and now returns the same to the Senate with some amendments and recommends that the bill be passed as amended.

This bill aims to assist the Members and committees of the Senate and House in the preparation and consideration of legislation in two ways: First, by increasing the usefulness of the Library of Congress in furnishing statistics, historical matter, discussions, and systematizing information generally bearing upon legislation. Second, by the employment of persons of experience and special skill in the drafting of provisions, adapted to secure the object sought, consistent with existing laws, conforming to the decisions of courts, avoiding past mistakes, and free from ambiguity and uncertainty.

In both of these respects all that the bill undertakes to do has already been done by some of the States of our Union and by the British House of Commons. The bill reported is the result of applying the experience of Wisconsin, New York, Alabama, Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Texas.

The Library of Congress now renders most useful services in furnishing Members of both Houses material useful for the consideration of legislation. The Librarian of Congress has testified that the special organization of a legislative reference division would greatly increase the practical utility of the work now done. He says:

"What we do not do, and what a legislative reference division in the Library would do, is to select out of this great collection—now 2,000,000 books and pamphlets—the material that may bear upon one or another of the topics under consideration by Congress or that are likely to be under consideration, or that come up under particular discussions; extracting, digesting, and concentrating material that will bear upon those questions, to be set aside, available to Congress or to the individual Member of Congress or a committee of Congress. It requires duplication of material; it requires an approach to the material from a different direction from that from which we now approach it. We now have the material in the files of serials, official publications, etc., in its primary form; but such a bureau as this would seek material with reference to one or another of these topics. That distinction is pointed out in the first five pages of my report of 1911."

In the drafting of bills it is proposed to have a competent and nonpartisan draftsman who can render the same kind of service to Members and committees in the framing of measures which Mr. Hinds so long rendered in the House of Representatives upon parliamentary questions. There is a general agreement that there are serious defects prevailing in our legislation, both in Congress and in our State legislatures. These defects arise in part from the fact that many provisions are drafted as matters of first impression. Words are used which

seem to the draftsman adapted to accomplish his purpose, but when those words are considered in connection with all the existing laws of which they are made to form a part they may have an entirely different effect from that which was intended, and when they are considered with reference to all the existing decisions of the courts by which they may be construed they are often found to be utterly futile or to produce quite unexpected results. The effect of continually thrusting provisions into the body of the law without considering carefully what is already there is to make a jumble of statutes which creates uncertainty, breeds litigation, and makes the law ineffective. Another difficulty arises from the fact that the drafting of statutes demands exceptional capacity for clear and definite statement, and many very strong and useful legislators have not that capacity. This subject has now been before Congress a number of years. Many bills have been introduced in the Senate and the House. The House committee had very full hearings several years ago and the Senate Committee on the Library has had the benefit of those hearings. The committee transmits herewith as part of this report a printed copy of the hearings taken before it upon which it has based its conclusions.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, the bill does not propose in any way to interfere with the right of a Senator to draft a bill and to introduce it, but the only purpose is to authorize and direct the proposed drafting bureau, in charge of a trained student of legislative language and processes, to draft a bill when called on to do so by any of the authorities of the United States. It does indeed—

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. OWEN. I do.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I am very much interested in the discussion of the question, and I should like to have the Senator from Oklahoma explain at what stage in the consideration of a bill the President would be authorized to ask for a recasting or a rewriting of the bill.

Mr. OWEN. I am glad the Senator from Mississippi has asked me that question, because it affords me an opportunity to explain the matter. It frequently happens that the President of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws of the United States, in the administration of a law finds some defect in it, and it often happens that he suggests to Congress changes therein; and it has not infrequently happened that the members of his Cabinet have sent to Congress drafts of proposed legislative bills which they thought would meet a certain purpose. We frequently pass upon such matters when a bill is referred from this body to a committee.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I did not want—

Mr. OWEN. Just one moment. When a bill goes to a committee of this body the committee will often send that bill for a report to the executive branch of the Government. The executive branch will frequently make a report upon it and state that the bill is defective in a certain particular and will suggest a new draft. This proposition is only to give the President and the members of his Cabinet an opportunity to get the benefit of the services of the proposed drafting bureau.

Mr. VARDAMAN. But the President could act and operate only through Congress.

Mr. OWEN. Oh, certainly. It is only to make available for the officers of the United States, the President, the Senate, and the other House the opportunity of getting the best expert advice when they are drawing some important measure.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. WORKS. I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma what meaning he gives to the word "revised" as used in that connection. The bill provides not only that the President, for example, may call for the drafting of a bill, but that he may require that it be "revised." There is no limitation at all upon the time or the occasion or the kind of amendment to a bill that the President may call upon the bureau to revise, except that it shall be a public bill.

Mr. OWEN. I will say to the Senator from California that when a bill has been drafted and it is found to be defective, or is believed to be defective, any person may revise that form and make suggestions of amendment. Anybody may do that, either in Congress or out of Congress.

Mr. WORKS rose.

Mr. OWEN. Just a moment, and I will complete the answer. It is, therefore, no grant of extraordinary power that is proposed, but this drafting bureau may, upon request, revise or redraft the language that has been used by anybody else. Such a bill is, after all, merely a draft; it has no validity and no force until some Senator or some Member of the other House offers it to the body of which he is a Member and submits it for their consideration. Previously to that time it is just so much waste paper, so far as being a bill pending in Congress is concerned.

If this language be defective, as Senators appear to think, let them revise it within the scope of the meaning which I give to it, which is the true meaning, no matter how variously it may be interpreted on this floor. The very fact that any language used may be interpreted by Senators in more than one way emphasizes the importance and the need of a drafting bureau that shall employ language which, if possible, shall not be capable of a double interpretation.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield further to the Senator from California?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WORKS. I will say to the Senator from Oklahoma that I am not claiming that the language is defective, but the bill certainly provides in express terms that this bureau shall, on the request of the President, revise any bill or amendment. Now, I should like to ask the Senator—

Mr. OWEN. Perhaps it would be better to say the "form of any bill."

Mr. WORKS. Just one moment. I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma what right the President of the United States would have to interfere and to have revised an amendment offered to any bill by the Senator from Oklahoma, for example?

Mr. OWEN. None whatever.

Mr. WORKS. But this bill provides for that in express terms.

Mr. OWEN. If it does, change the language.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like to ask the Senator a question. Suppose the Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] introduces a bill; at what stage of the proceedings would the President have a right to call upon this bureau to revise that bill and upon whose communication as to its imperfections?

Mr. OWEN. He would not have that right at all.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then, what does this language mean:

That public bills or amendments to public bills shall be drafted or revised by the said bureau on request of the President—

Mr. OWEN. It means that if the President of the United States desires to submit a bill upon a certain subject he may appeal to this bureau and use their services in drafting it before he does submit it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The President of the United States has no power under the Constitution to introduce a bill in the Senate or the House.

Mr. OWEN. I do not think the President of the United States has any power to introduce a bill in the Senate or the House. Nobody has ever contended that he has, so far as I know, and nobody ever suggested it except the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Ah, no; I beg the Senator's pardon. The language is:

That public bills, or amendments to public bills, shall be drafted or revised by the said bureau on request of the President—

Now, mark you, it says not only "drafted," but "revised."

Mr. OWEN. Yes; both.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If that means anything at all, it means that some existing bill in the Senate or the House which has been already introduced by some Representative or Senator shall be revised by this bureau upon request of the President.

Mr. OWEN. The term "bill" technically, perhaps, might be construed to be a bill after it has been introduced, yet the term is constantly used as applying to a measure which is in process of being drawn. We speak—

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President—

Mr. OWEN. Just a moment. Before the tariff bill was ever introduced at all it was continually referred to as the pending bill before the committee. A bill may be drawn in the committee and may be brought out by the committee as a committee bill, not having been previously introduced in the Senate as a bill. It is only one of the many uses of language where there is more than one meaning. Technically, I agree that before a measure becomes a bill it must first be introduced.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, I will ask the Senator if this provision does not mean "revised" in the sense in which I have explained it, must it not refer to a bill to be originally introduced by the President?

Mr. OWEN. I think perhaps the language there to which the Senator is referring—

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President—

Mr. OWEN. Let me finish.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Well, go ahead and finish.

Mr. OWEN. I want to be allowed to finish. I think the bill might be better—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senators will please conduct the discussion so that others can hear it. The Chair would like to hear a little of it himself.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thought I had obtained the consent of the Senator from Oklahoma to interrupt him.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator did not do so by addressing the Chair.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thought that I addressed the Chair before I addressed the Senator.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Michigan will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. TOWNSEND. What is the matter now before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The consideration of unobjected bills on the calendar under Rule VIII is the order under which the Senate is proceeding.

Mr. TOWNSEND. But this bill went over, as I understood.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It did.

Mr. OWEN. It went over on request of the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I so understood.

Mr. OWEN. And we are now discussing it at length.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I will have to ask for the regular order because I am not hearing much of the discussion, although I am interested in the matter.

Mr. OWEN. I am quite content to have the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 15 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate adjourn until Monday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, July 14, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 11, 1913.

AMBASSADOR.

James W. Gerard, of New York, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Germany, vice John G. A. Leishman, resigned.

MINISTER.

Joseph E. Willard, of Virginia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Spain, vice Henry Clay Ide, resigned.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Edward C. Tieman, of Missouri, to be Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, vice Leander Stillwell.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Clifford J. Boush to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 26th day of March, 1913, to correct the date from which he takes rank, as previously nominated.

Commander George W. Logan to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st of July, 1913.

Lieut. Commander Frank B. Upham to be a commander in the Navy from the 15th day of June, 1913.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Wilfred E. Clarke to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 16th day of April, 1913.

The following-named paymasters with the rank of lieutenant to be paymasters in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant commander from the 1st day of July, 1913:

George P. Auld,
James S. Beecher,
Henry A. Wise, jr.,
Henry de F. Mel,
John A. B. Smith, jr.,
Felix R. Holt,
Emmett C. Gudger,
Stewart E. Barber,
Howard D. Lamar,
Ervin A. McMillan,
Eugene H. Tricou,
William C. Fite, and
David C. Crowell.

The following-named passed assistant paymasters with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) to be passed assistant paymasters in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant from the 1st day of July 1913:

William R. Van Buren,
Raymond E. Corcoran,

Elwood A. Cobey,
Spencer E. Dickinson,
Robert S. Chew, jr.,
Russell Van de W. Bleecker, and
Major C. Shirley.

The following-named naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant to be naval constructors in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant commander from the 1st day of July, 1913:

Julius A. Furer,
William B. Fogarty,
Sidney M. Henry, and
Lewis B. McBride.

The following-named assistant naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) to be assistant naval constructors in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant from the 1st day of July, 1913:

Philip G. Lauman,
Arthur W. Frank, and
Ralph T. Hanson.

The following-named civil engineers with the rank of lieutenant to be civil engineers in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant commander from the 1st day of July, 1913:

Ernest H. Brownell,
Ernest R. Gayler,
Paul L. Reed,
Frederic R. Harris, and
Archibald L. Parsons.

Lieut. Commander Emmet R. Pollock to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1913.

Lieut. Commander Chester Wells to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1913.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 6th day of June, 1913:

Paul L. Holland,
Richard C. Saufley,
James L. Kauffman,
Harrison E. Knauss,
Frank R. Berg,
Paul H. Bastedo,
Jabez S. Lowell,
Archibald H. Douglas,
William W. Wilson,
Lee P. Warren,
Abner M. Steckel,
James G. Stevens,
Robert R. M. Emmet, and
Raymond G. Thomas.

Francis C. Clark, a citizen of New York, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from the 30th day of June, 1913.

PROMOTION IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Cadet Rae Bartley Hall to be third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States to fill an original vacancy.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Joseph Bolten to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service. Additional assistant surgeon.

Robert Clarence Derivaux to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service. Additional assistant surgeon.

John Sebastian Ruoff to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service. Additional assistant surgeon.

Tully Joseph Liddell to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service. Additional assistant surgeon.

Harry Clinton Cody to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service. Additional assistant surgeon.

Walter Lewis Treadway to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service. Additional assistant surgeon.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 11, 1913.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

John L. Pickering to be collector of internal revenue for the eighth district of Illinois.

COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

F. L. Siddons to be a Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

JUDGE OF THE JUVENILE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

J. Wilmer Latimer to be judge of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

John E. Kelley to be register of the land office at Pierre, S. Dak.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Byrd C. Willis to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Prof. Thomas J. J. See to be a professor of mathematics, with rank of captain.

Prof. Frank B. Littell to be a professor of mathematics, with rank of commander.

POSTMASTERS.

COLORADO.

Herbert D. Barnhart, Creede.
Finley Dye, Julesburg.
Alexander Gray, Ordway.
Judith Nichols, Rldgway.

FLORIDA.

J. M. Crumpton, Clearwater.
G. N. Denning, Winter Park.
William R. Dorman, Liveoak.
Joseph H. Humphries, Bradentown.

IDAHO.

F. H. Bradbury, Rathdrum.
W. J. Coltman, Idaho Falls.
George W. Harris, Burke.
Edgar T. Hawley, St. Maries.
S. H. Laird, American Falls.
A. McDermid, Kimberly.
Emil L. Mueller, Kamiah.
J. J. Nickles, Plummer.
John J. Presley, Wallace.
Simpson M. Rich, Paris.

ILLINOIS.

Matthew Bolland, Havana.
E. J. Cushing, Assumption.
E. Wynette Herlocker, Table Grove.
Clarence H. Hunt, Cambridge.
Moses Jordan, Christopher.
P. S. McPherson, Benld.

INDIANA.

George W. Jones, Whiting.
M. A. Thomas, Jasonville.

KANSAS.

W. A. Corrigan, Haviland.
Herman L. Haasis, Florence.
Edward F. Hudson, Fredonia.
Gustave Ziesenis, Eudora.

LOUISIANA.

S. Y. Watson, Baton Rouge.

MICHIGAN.

Henry A. Bishop, Millington.
Carl L. Farwell, Barryton.
Michael L. Gillen, Adrian.
James Guinan, Dearborn.
William J. Lewis, Boyne City.

MINNESOTA.

G. O. Bergan, Sacred Heart.
Emil Eriksen, Lakefield.

MISSOURI.

William H. Titus, Excelsior Springs.

NEBRASKA.

Joseph Fenimore, Merna.
C. G. Fritz, Hooper.
Anton J. Ruzicka, Belgrade.
Lizzie Smith, Riverton.

NEW YORK.

James P. Doyle, Nunda.

NORTH CAROLINA.

H. S. Harrison, Enfield.

OHIO.

Thomas P. Dodd, Larue.
H. Bernard Thieman, Minster.

OKLAHOMA.

Charles Amspacher, Apache.
J. S. Barham, Wewoka.
T. S. Chambers, Tonkawa.
Harry J. Dray, Weatherford.
A. R. Duncan, Carmen.
Peter H. McKeown, Billings.
George M. Massingale, Leedey.
W. A. Prince, Crescent.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

H. B. Brown, Clark.
Charles S. Engler, Faith.
James R. Fonger, Gary.
Charles F. McClung, Jr., Tripp.
James Snow, Midland.

TENNESSEE.

Luke C. Peak, Jefferson City.
Knox Tate, Bolivar.

TEXAS.

J. G. Witherspoon, Crowell.

UTAH.

W. W. Browning, Ogden.

VERMONT.

C. M. Boright, Richford.

WISCONSIN.

Hedley G. Bannerman, Redgranite.
Annie W. Bartholomew, Delafield.
John Blake, Mellen.
Theodore Buehler, jr., Alma.
Elizabeth Croake, Albany.
Arthur R. Curtis, National Home.
E. A. Drotning, Stoughton.
John F. Flanagan, Oconomowoc.
George E. Forward, Brandon.
Charles A. Gesell, Tomahawk.
Frank Hall, Rio.
James F. Horan, Friendship.
Robert Horneck, Elkhart Lake.
W. C. Kiernan, Whitewater.
Frank Leuschen, Marathon.
John Vander Linden, West De Pere.
Frank J. Maher, Omro.
F. A. Partlow, Clear Lake.
Joseph A. Paustenbach, Abbotsford.
William J. Riedner, Columbus.
George H. Schmidt, Kewaskum.
Agnes Scholl, Pewaukee.
Paul E. Stiehm, Johnson Creek.
Max C. Stoltenow, Spencer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, July 12, 1913.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou great Father soul, above all, through all, and in us all, make us conscious of Thy presence and impress us with Thy thoughts and ways, that we may emphasize them in our lives; and as the moon reflects the glory of the sun, so may we reflect Thy glory by filling our appointed niche in the world, great or small, without ostentation, and thus hasten the coming of Thy kingdom upon the earth. In the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, July 9, 1913, was read and approved.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY NEXT.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next. If there be no objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1913.

Hon. CHAMP CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: My health has become impaired and I find I must go abroad to take treatment at Nauheim. I therefore ask that I be granted an indefinite leave of absence.

Yours, very truly,

HENRY G. DANFORTH.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, this leave will be granted.

There was no objection.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. HAYDEN, for three days, on account of important business.

To Mr. L'ENGLE, indefinitely, on account of illness.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which will be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 199.

Resolved, That the Committee on Enrolled Bills shall be, and is hereby, authorized during the Sixty-third Congress to have such printing and binding done as may be required for the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

PRINTING OF TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution to have some copies of the tariff bill printed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House concurrent resolution 11.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed 30,000 copies of the bill H. R. 3321, with amendments, as reported in the Senate July 11, 1913, 20,000 copies for the use of the House and 10,000 copies for the use of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADDRESS OF BENJAMIN F. BUSH.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by inserting an address delivered by Benjamin F. Bush, president of the Missouri Pacific Railway Co. and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co., before the Economic Club of New York City, on April 29 last. The address is a most able one, and gives much valuable information concerning the railroads, a subject—the railroads and their employees—with which Congress is at the present time greatly concerned.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DYER] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The address referred to is as follows:

"Mr. President and gentlemen of the Economic Club, a careful and impartial analysis of the railroad situation as it exists to-day irresistibly forces the conclusion that there is no subject before the people, no policy engaging the attention of the Government, that in its future economic aspect foreshadows more dangers, both to the commerce of this country and to our institutions, than does that of railroad transportation; therefore, that it be solved rightly it should receive the most scrupulous consideration.

"The wonderful commercial progress of the United States has been made possible only by the railroads. Since 1870, when the impetus given railroad construction began, the wealth of this country has increased from \$30,000,000,000 to the enormous sum of \$140,000,000,000. Its foreign commerce, in the main largely dependent upon the railroads, from \$800,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000. The internal commerce of the railroads to-day has reached the stupendous figures of over 293,000,000,000 of units of service—being the tons of freight hauled 1 mile and the passengers carried 1 mile.

"The volume of this railroad commerce has nearly doubled in 12 years, and taking cognizance of the alert and progressive spirit of our people and our still latent and undeveloped resources—in farm, mine, forest, and factory—an alluring promise is foreshadowed for a continued increase.

"The fulfillment of this promise rests entirely upon the ability of the railroads to improve their existing plants to a higher state of efficiency, to extend their lines into the undeveloped regions and thereby provide the necessary facilities for the prompt movement and distribution of the products arising from the awakened activity. The commercial supremacy of the world is the heritage of our Nation if the means at our command are wisely applied.

"As to how the railroads can secure the money necessary to make the improvements and extensions to efficiently provide for the carriage of the existing and increasing traffic, so that all lines of industry may develop and operate to full advantage and our vast tide of commerce still further expand and flow unrestricted to its final haven, is the railroad problem.